

The McGill Daily

Canada's Only Students' Daily

Second class mail registration pending

Vol. 71 No. 26

Friday, October 23, 1981

Montreal

Staff read the riot act

by Richard Flint

McGill non-academic staff were told yesterday that they must either accept lay-offs, wage cuts or a little bit of both over the coming year.

At an assembly of non-academic staff held in the Fieldhouse auditorium, Principal David Johnston and Vice-Principal (Finance) John Armour met to describe the serious financial situation facing the University.

Armour explained that the provincial government grant to universities over the next three years is being cut drastically. At McGill a total of \$19,839,000 will be reduced in grant financing by the 1984-85 year.

Along with the deficit that the University has already accumulated, this means that the total budget cut by 1984-85 will be \$21,664,000. This represents an 18.2 per cent overall cut in funding.

According to Armour grant reductions will mean an average budget cut of 6.6 per cent next year. These figures are based on the assumption that non-academic staff will accept no pay increase in the following year. Staff have already fallen nearly seven per cent in wage-parity with similar staff at other Québec universities. These unionized staff will receive increases in the next two years because they have fixed contracts.

Speaking on the precarious

position into which budget cut-backs could plunge McGill employees, Johnston said, "(I hope we don't) have to terminate too many people," but "we just don't have enough money."

The only solace offered to non-academic staff is a promise by the administration that they will make up the lost wages if the government gives them more money. "The staff differential," said Armour, "will be shown as a debt owing to staff."

According to Johnston McGill could take "cold comfort" in the fact that the University was not as badly hit as others in North America. The threat of further cuts coming from the federal government, however, still stands.

Johnston referred to the "co-operative effort" being made by all Québec universities to "lobby and raise public awareness" about the cutbacks in funding.

When priorities are decided, the Principal said, those areas that "have already proved their academic excellence" will be cut less than others. He declined to be more specific as to which departments and programs would be considered less excellent.

When questioned on lay-offs, Johnston refused to say how many jobs would be cut. He stated that if the McGill University Non-Academic Staff Association didn't come through in salary negotiations to freeze pay increases, there would have to be

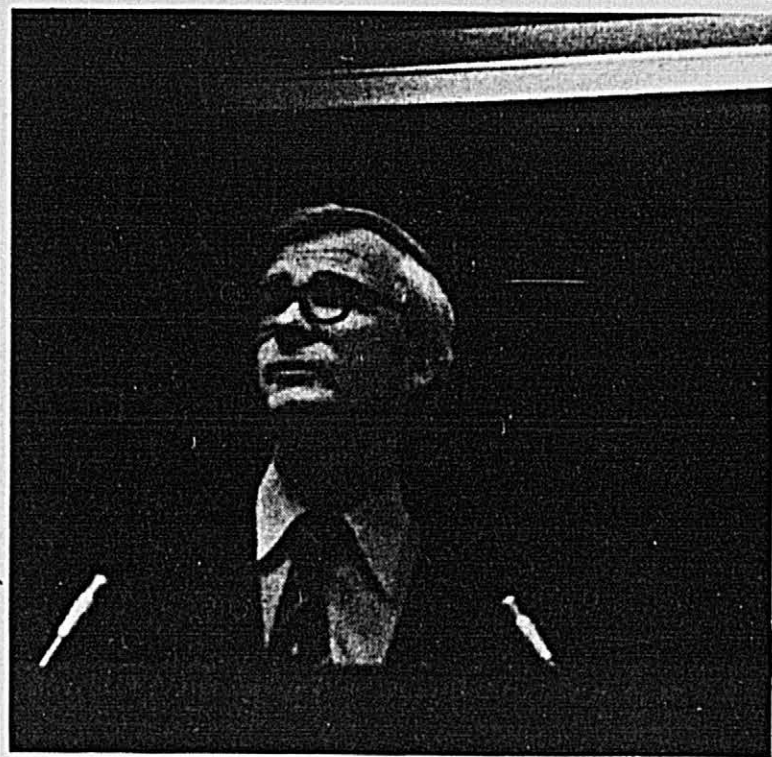
"substantial losses of jobs." Even with a pay freeze, there will be losses of jobs, according to Armour.

It was suggested by one member of MUNASA that the staff assembly was "an attempt to circumvent the salary negotiations between MUNASA and the Administration."

Other staff members questioned their ability to cope with inflation if no pay increases were given. One member of the sports staff spoke about the strains and pressure of working for lower wages with fewer staff:

"Where is the University going to find incentives to keep staff?" she demanded to loud applause.

It remains to be seen whether MUNASA will accept a pay freeze. The University administration has set November 6 as a deadline for some kind of agreement.



Dailyphoto / Peter Findlay

Principal David Johnston warned McGill staff that they will face either pay freezes or layoffs to help McGill overcome its financial crisis. They were not amused.

Society outside review possible

by Brian Topp

The Students' Society is considering an outside evaluation of its managerial staff, and Executive Director Ron Lerman's head may be on the block if it does, according to Society VP Finance Brian Fish.

Fish said yesterday that Students' Council's structural review committee, of which he is a member, will decide by January whether or not to bring in a con-

sulting firm to evaluate the Society's management.

"There are questions in people's minds, including mine, about the executive director's position, what duties and responsibilities that position should have, and whether the individual presently in the position is well suited for the job," Fish said.

Society Executive Director Ron Lerman currently has overall responsibility for running the organization's bureaucracy and business operations. He sits on the Society executive committee as an ex-officio member, and serves as secretary to Students' Council meetings.

Although Fish specifically expressed doubts only about Lerman, he said that an outside evaluation would access all of the Society's senior staff. "We need job descriptions, analysis of how the staff are spending their time, whether or not the people we've got are suited to the jobs they're doing, and so on," Fish said.

He added that Society Comptroller Jon Shifman and Program Director Earl Taylor are generally considered to be performing their functions well.

The staff review would come as the Society evaluates its financial report from last year. The Society's audit is late, Fish explained, because of staff time shortages caused by the resignations of former VP Finance Salim Tharani and the firing of Food and Beverage Manager John Psiharis this summer.

Fish said that the audit would show that the Society ran up an \$18,000 to \$25,000 operating deficit last year.

"The big thing was Gertrude's, where they didn't make nearly as much as they had expected. They made \$75,000 there last year, and they were supposed to make \$100,000," Fish said.

The shortfall in Gertrude's pub was partially made up for in the Society's business ventures outside of the Union Building, Fish said. He said that the Arts cafeteria was expected to lose \$11,000 last year, but only lost \$5,000. The Bronfman cafeteria was projected to lose \$5,000 and lost about half that amount.

The 1980-1981 operating deficit will be added to the Society's existing debt to McGill University, Fish said. The Society currently

Continued on page 2

PIRG plays a dirge after meeting

by Richard Gold

The McGill Public Interest Research Group (McPIRG) has been forced to rewrite its constitution due to a Students' Society decision to delay approval of McPIRG's constitution.

The Students' Society decided to table a motion approving McPIRG's constitution Tuesday because they felt the fee collection and refund mechanisms weren't satisfactory.

The tabling of the constitution turns over a previous motion to hold the referendum on November 4. Council has suggested to McPIRG that the referendum be held in the spring to officially sanction the club.

Students' Society President Liz Norman said that the basic reason Council decided to table the McPIRG constitution is that "everyone was under the impression that McPIRG had been in touch with the University."

Norman also said that since no mechanism has been set up between McPIRG and the University to refund those students' money who won't want to contribute to McPIRG, Council did not feel justified to allow the referendum to be carried out.

According to McPIRG member Nancy Kingsbury all PIRGs have constitutions which allow any

student who does not support them to have their fees refunded on request, provide for a board of directors that would be directly elected by the student body and enable students to do research for credit through PIRG.

Kingsbury also said the delay by Students' Society will make electing a board of directors for McPIRG difficult and will not allow enough

time to meet before the summer holidays.

"We understand that we have to meet the University's and the Society's requirements for group establishment, but there are also organizational procedures and guidelines that guarantee a minimum of student input, whether they be in New York or in Montreal," she said.

Amnesty International illustrates oppression

by Peter Morgan

Amnesty International (AI) has released the names of its three adopted prisoners for the month of October.

Zwelakhe Sisulu, a South African journalist, was detained on June 20, 1981. Sisulu was the National President of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (MWASA). MWASA is a trade union representing black journalists and media workers.

In December 1980 Sisulu was placed under a banning order. The banning order places him under house arrest at night and prohibits him from having visitors other than his mother, father-in-law and a doctor.

He is being held under Section 6

of the Terrorism Act which allows police to detain him for an unlimited period of time, without having to release any information.

According to the Amnesty International Bulletin, the second prisoner of conscience is Manda Paric. She is a former nun serving a six year prison sentence in Yugoslavia, for "participation in hostile activity."

During the 1970s she worked in an old peoples' home in Vienna, Austria. In Vienna she distributed 20 copies of a Croatian emigré publication and participated in a ceremony to commemorate the Croats killed in the Second World War.

The third prisoner is Li Ching-Jung of the Republic of China

(Taiwan). Li is a journalist who has written various articles criticizing corruption in the government and has advocated talks between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of China (Taiwan).

Li was sentenced to five years in prison by a military tribunal for spreading pro-communist propaganda.

AI appeals, through its monthly bulletin, for AI members to write letters requesting the release of prisoners.

AI is a worldwide human rights movement that seeks the release of prisoners held because of their beliefs, color, sex, ethnic origin, language or religion. In order to be a "prisoner of conscience" they cannot have advocated or used violence.

Science edition

inside this issue

News writing workshop today in the Daily office, 1:00 p.m.

Peace march starting at Carré St. Louis to U.S. Consulate, 1:00 p.m. Meet at 11:30 a.m. in Union building to make placards.



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Special attention from your hosts, Queta and Alfonso, a Mexican couple with 15 years restaurant experience.

Mon-Thurs 11 am - 9 pm
Fri-Sat 11 am - 12 midnight

Classified

Ads may be placed through the Daily Ad office, Room B17, Student Union Building, 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.
McGill students: \$2.00 per day. For 3 days, \$1.75 per day; more than 3 days, \$1.50 per day.
McGill Faculty and staff: \$3.00 per day. All others: \$3.50 per day.
The Daily reserves the right not to print a classified ad.

341 - APT., ROOMS, HOUSING

Mature roommate to share 3 1/2 penthouse apt. on Hutchison, 165, everything incl. Large picture windows, balcony, pool. Female preferred. Call Tamsen 844-8257.

Nice and heated unfurnished 3 1/2 on University Street - available November first. \$275 a month - call 849-9095.

Large 5 1/2 apartment to share on Hutchison. Sunny bedroom, equipped kitchen and bathroom. Nonsmoking woman preferred. \$150.00/month. Telephone Pam: 273-3293.

352 - HELP WANTED

Recherche gardien(ne) pour surveiller deux enfants de temps le soir. Proximité McGill. Tel.: 284-0656.

Choristers needed for Church choir in

N.D.G. For information call 488-4559 during the day.

354 - TYPING SERVICES

Experienced typist. Term papers, assignments, notes, factums, theses. Reasonable rates. 481-8995, 481-1593.

358 - SERVICES OFFERED

Extra special for students. Downtown haircuts including shampoo and blowdry \$8.00 with student I.D. Mon and Wed only. Call Gino 844-7553.

361 - ARTICLES FOR SALE

Ladies' Wear, latest fashions 30% and more savings. sizes 5-14, Wed, Thurs, Fri. 1500 Stanley suite 220, corner de Maisonneuve.

For Sale: L-shaped couch. Good condition. First reasonable offer accepted. Phone Avi 482-2782 before 10 a.m. or between 5-10 p.m.

Must sell 5 pairs of new ducted balanced 150 watts, top quality speakers, 30-25 KHz. Below costs. Also a pair of 50 and 100 watts. Call 931-7626 evenings 481-8061.

367 - CARS FOR SALE OR RENT

Autos available - Toronto, Western Canada, Maritimes, Florida - Montreal Driveway - 4036 St.-Catherine W. (corner Atwater) 937-2816.

370 - RIDES

Going to Alberta, Edmonton - Leaving November 5th, 1981. Share driving & expenses. Call 489-7980 or 845-7870 ask for Debby.

374 - PERSONAL

Wendy: We met last Friday in Gertrude's. I was the American with the crazy English buddy. Want to talk with you. Dan 933-0350.

For our Sharon, just so you know that we haven't forgotten what happens on Sunday. HHBD XOXOX Janis, Nancy, Giulia, Sandy, Anne, and Fanny.

385 - NOTICES

Eastern Townships Alpine, cross-country ski house group requires for members. \$200 per person. 937-0267 evenings.

McGill Teaching Assistants - should appoint a departmental representative to the MTA council by October 29. Please forward the representative's name to the MTA c/o Thomson House.

Halloween Night Party with super bands The Villains and The Equators. Both from England. Saturday October 31st Union Ballroom. Dress up and win a trip.

Don't miss Moe Koffman at Pollack Concert Hall Wed. Oct. 28th. 2 shows 7 & 9:30 p.m. Tickets at Sadie's and at the door!

Daily news writers

News writing workshop No. 2 this Friday at 1:00 p.m., in Union room B03 (the Daily office). This time around, we take a look at:

- Comment and feature writing
- The myth of objectivity, and
- What it means, God help us, to be "agents of social change."

Current news writers are urged to attend; it will be a good opportunity to shoot the breeze about the news department in addition to the above.

If you're not a news writer and you'd like to be, drop by as well: the paper is chronically in need of new writers and there are plenty of interesting things to do.

These days demand the Daily Help make it happen!

Continued from page 1
owes approximately \$470,000 to the University. The funds were advanced in installments since 1977 to help the Society expand its business operations and cover previous deficits.

The Society is repaying the debt at the rate of \$42,000 a year, Fish said. Some \$56,000 due to the

Society from profits run up by the McGill bookstore were also applied against the Society's debt this year.

Fish said there was nothing in the preliminary figures which suggest that anything major should change in the Society's operations.

"It's business as usual," he said, pointing to the Society's personnel policies as the area most in need of attention.

HILLEL LECTURE SERIES MESSIANISM: ROOTS, REALITY AND MYTHS?

Oct. 25th 1981 - History of Messianism: Prof. Ira Robinson, Dept. Religion, Concordia

Nov. 1, 1981 - Le Messianisme à travers l'histoire: Judah Castiel

Nov. 8, 1981 - Jewish Concepts of Messianism: Rabbi Joshua Schmidman, Tifereth Beth David Jerusalem Congregation.

Nov. 15, 1981 - Le Messianisme d'Israel et les intellectuels Juifs de France: Prof. André Elbaz

Nov. 22, 1981 - Can We Help Develop a Messianic Age? Rabbi Israel Hausman, Chaplain, Hillel

Nov. 29, 1981 - "We Want Messiah Now" Comment faire? Dr. Moise Ohana

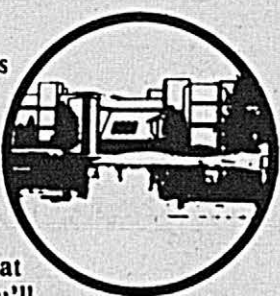
Registration Fee: \$5.00 entire series

All lectures, Sundays 7:30 p.m. at Centre Hillel
5186 Côte des Neiges Suite 2
Tel.: 738-2655

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- \$21,000 per year (1981 minimum) for 2 years
- Location: Chalk River Nuclear Laboratories, Chalk River, Ontario
- M.A. Sc. program requires completion of 5 trimester courses, seminar and research thesis
- Weekly lectures will be conducted at Chalk River by professors from the University of Ottawa and scientists and engineers from CRNL
- Applicants must be Canadian citizens or landed immigrants, be above average in academic standing and meet entrance requirements of the School of Graduate Studies, University of Ottawa.

To apply, send your curriculum vitae and university transcripts to the Graduate Student Officer, Department of Mechanical or Chemical Engineering, University of Ottawa, with a copy marked "Fellowship Program" to the Employment Office, Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, L'Énergie Atomique du Canada Limitée, Chalk River Nuclear Laboratories, Chalk River, Ontario K0J 1J0. Applications must be post marked before November 30, 1981. (Late applicants may be considered under special circumstances.)



Science Edition

Comment:

Life ?

Last summer, two cases involving twins highlighted the controversy surrounding recent advances in genetics and embryology.

On June 17, 1981, *The New England Journal of Medicine* reported that in the case of a mother carrying twins, one healthy and one afflicted with Down's Syndrome, doctors had killed the afflicted fetus in the womb. The healthy twin was born four months later.

On June 6, 1981, the world's first test-tube twins were born, in Melbourne, Australia.

At first glance, the second case seems to be a non-controversial one. A woman who had not been able to conceive had egg cells removed from her ovaries. In the laboratory, they were fertilized by her husband's sperm. The fertilized egg was then implanted in the womb.

The controversy arises because in the *in vitro* fertilization just described, some

fertilized eggs are left over in the lab, and are disposed of. Thus, the desire of the childless couple for children, for family lineage, must be balanced against the sacrificing of the fertilized egg cells, certainly alive, and potentially "human".

What we have here is a situation in which scientific research on blastocysts (fertilized eggs) in animals has pointed the way to *in vitro* fertilization in humans. Society has then acquiesced to the application of the new knowledge to human beings, on the advice of scientists. The implicit assurance of the scientific community is given that no moral evils are being perpetrated, despite the fact that the scientific method is amoral.

In the case of the aborted twin, the detection of his status came about through amniocentesis, a new technique that permits genetic screening in the womb. Once again, a possible scientific technique has leapt from the pages of "prestigious journals" into the lives of "real people". At the moment, the result of this knowledge is often the

therapeutic abortion of the afflicted fetus. Medical science has implicitly advised the community that we are right in disposing of a fetus that will be moderately to severely retarded, that such a fetus is better off aborted than alive.

Therefore, both cases show that man's increasing control over his own reproduction has created a situation ripe for a classic case of conflict of interest.

It should be emphasized that the operative word here is "ripe". Many scientists adhere to self-imposed codes of ethics, and "expert-bashing" can be taken too far. The need for scientific experts is great, their contributions to the alleviation of human suffering immense, and the hope for future discoveries bright. Thus, science is more of a white horse than a dark one, but it needs society to ride it.

At the same time, society must be an easy rider. Attempts to ban abortion and contraception to protect what may or may not be human, to discourage sex education and

to banish Darwin from the classroom represent the wrong kind of horsemanship. The members of society need to be informed and concerned in order to participate in decision-making regarding the impact of science on their own lives, and upon their society as a whole.

The Nobel Prize-winning biochemist Salvadore Luria writes, "Man is like a traveller who wanders — hopeful of their being some goal to his wanderings — in an enchanted forest where the most beautiful trees may turn out to poison us and the greenest meadows may turn to treacherous swamps if he does not deal with them in a wise way."

With an informed public active in the decision-making process, and a well-supported scientific community, we can hope to revel in the meadows of a time in which inherited disorders are corrected in the womb, in which women commence all pregnancies by choice, and in which no potential lives are snuffed out.

Bill Sheffield
David Samuels





Science Edition

Science now shows homosexuals not "queer"

by Sally Dewar

The past twenty years or so have seen many attempts to answer the question, "What are the origins of homosexual behaviour?", usually from a heterosexual perspective. Psychoanalytic studies made in 1962 resulted in a theory stating that heterosexual behaviour was inborn, but there was also a capacity for "homosexual tendencies" that could develop further, given a fear of coping with heterosexual relationships.

This view of homosexual behaviour as pathological led to the

development of various "treatments". One approach saw homosexual behaviour as manifestation of a fear of the opposite sex, and centered "therapy" around attempting to resolve deep-seated hostilities towards certain figures in a person's life, who supposedly represented their entire sex in the person's mind (ie. a male's mother). Another "treatment" viewed homosexual behaviour as a neurotic motivation, and concluded that the person's sense of guilt and shame related to sex must

be attacked, and their feelings of adequacy encouraged. Not surprisingly, the percentage of people that were "cured" was very low.

The search for biological differences between "exclusive" homo — and heterosexuals has yielded little. Studies of sex steroids in males and females, using sophisticated procedures to measure several hormone levels, have given conflicting reports. Some have found "homosexual" male with lower testosterone levels, or higher estradiol levels. One study conducted on four lesbians found three with higher testosterone levels, and lower estradiol levels. These levels, however, were still within the "normal" range.

In addition, while hormones have been found to influence sexual "drive", there is no evidence of their influence on sexual "direc-

tion," as demonstrated by what Kinsey, Pomeroy, and Martin (1948) termed the "Heterosexual-Homosexual Continuum". They emphasized that rather than precise divisions, there is a gradual transition between extremes of exclusive homosexual or heterosexual behaviour. People can move in different directions on the continuum within their lifetime — sexuality is not necessarily a static trait.

Even if hormone levels were linked to a person's sexual orientation, they would still only be one factor contributing to his/her specific preferences. It is far more probable that a person's sexuality is formed by inter-active processes between one's social environment and physical constitution, determining what gives one pleasure.

It is the adaptation to our environment, and ensuring our

survival through our culture, that has established "norms", in this case, heterosexual behaviour. As "norms" are created, so appear aversions to and unfavorable judgements of certain "abnormal" behaviours of others in the society.

Which brings us to the point that the concept of "homosexual" is not a type of person, but a behavioural category. There is no evidence that "homosexuality" carries with it other traits, positive or negative, any more than any personality trait can imply another. Classifying people by their personal choices in one area, and neglecting their individual differences, appears a narrow perspective. One unifying principle does not determine the personality and quality of those so unified; we should respect our differences, and get on to more important mutual concerns.

LET'S UNITE FOR

DISARMAMENT WEEK

24th - 31st OCT.

The McGill Chaplaincy Service
and
The McGill Newman Centre
are sponsoring

Tues. Oct. 28th 12 p.m.

Ecumenical Prayer Service for Peace, in front of the University Centre

Fri. Oct. 30th 1 p.m.

"Making a killing." Canada's role in the arms race. Slide presentation and discussion at the Newman Centre.

Sun. Nov. 1st noon

Join McGill students for pot luck lunch followed by a peace march and interfaith service.

For more info call:

McGill Newman Centre
3484 Peel St.
Tel. 392-6711
Let yourself be counted!

The McGill Film Society presents

Errol Flynn dancing around in Lincoln Green
tights tonight in "The Adventures of Robin Hood" at 7 and 9:30 in Leacock 132. Admission is \$1.75 at the door.

Tuesday Night Cafe

Audition for *Miss Margarida's Way*, by Robert Athayde will take place today in Arts B50 1:00-5:00 p.m. This is not our second major show — it will be directed by Concordia student Michael Shayne. Performance space and dates still indefinite. For more information call 392-4637, or drop by office "D" in the Arts basement.

The Paper Research Workshop

For Social Science Subjects (eg. Political Science, Psychology, Geography, Economics etc) 5 pm-6pm. Starts at the Undergraduate Library Information Desk — Main Floor. For info, call 392-4288.

McGill Music For fun

Rock group jam session 5:00 - 7:00 in B9/B10. All musicians welcome.

Stamatisch

Everyone is welcome to join us in Café Prag (Bishop St.) Fridays from 8 pm. on! Sponsored by the Association of German Language Students.

A.S.U.S.

Come to the A.S.U.S. office in B-22 of the between 1:00 and 2:00 p.m. this week to get involved in a paper drive to conserve used paper on campus.

McGill New Age...

Is pleased to sponsor: Human Aura-Science of the Spoken Word: Keys to Self-transcendence and solving personal/planetary problems. Free multimedia presentation Frid. Oct. 23-7PM, Free Seminar Sat. Sun. Oct. 24-25-9AM. College Jean Brebeuf 5625 Decelles/Edouard Montpetit; 488-1355.

Bake Sale! Support Womens Sports!

Bake Sale Friday 10:30 — 3:30, Union lobby, Womens Intercollegiate Sports Council.

McGill Student Zionists

Introducing a series of short informal workshops on Israel, Zionism, and the Middle East. Beginning today at with "The Roots Of The Arab — Israeli Conflict" Everyone is welcome. Hillel Building 3460 Stanley.

Prevent a Nuclear Apocalypse!

Visit information table in Union lobby of Project Ploughshares McGill, the student disarmament group, from noon to 2:00. Information on Disarmament Week, which starts tomorrow, and other Ploughshares activities will be available.

Native Student's Association

Will show a film titled "You are on Indian Land" a report on a right established by the Jay Treaty of 1794, including a dinner at 6:30 P.M. tonight. McGill University, Newman Centre. 3484 Peel Street. For further information please call 392-6711.

Women's Intramural All-Stars

Game 5:00 P.M. at Molson Stadium versus Concordia.

Soccer

The McGill Redmen versus Bishop's Gaitsers at 8:00 P.M. Molson Stadium.

Debating Union

Today's practise session will be Union room 425 at 3:00. Shake off the mid-term blues and participate in debate.

Liberal McGill

General Meeting today at 5 p.m. in Union Room B01. All members and interested persons are urged to attend.

Simulation Gamers Guild

Once again, we are holding gaming sessions of Squadleader and other optional game today. This time we have one booking: one in Union room B09, from 16.00 to 19.00. If you can, make it.

McGill University Teaching Hospitals

Are sponsoring a workshop in practical quality assurance for radiology to be held on today and tomorrow in the Olser Amphitheatre at Montreal General Hospital.

Centre for Northern Studies Seminar Series

Mr. Jeremy Jenkins of the Shelter Construction and Development, Ltd., Toronto, speaking on "Northern Housing and Native persons" at 2:00 p.m., Purvis Hall, Rm. 24, 1020 Pine Avenue West.

SATURDAY

Disarmament Week

March in protest of the Neutron bomb, people are more important than property! Meet at Union at 11:30 to make rhetoric-rich placards. Leave for Carr St. Louis at 12:30. March starts at 1:00.

More Disarmament Week

This evening, hear Nobel Laureate George Wald on "The Arms Race or the Human Race". Admission free for all peace-mongers. Stewart Biology Bldg., Rm S1/4, 8:00.

The McGill Film Society presents

"Dona Flor and Her Two Husbands" tonight at 7 and 9:30 in Leacock 132. Admission is 1.75 at the door.

Creative Aggression for Women

Workshops, 9am - 4pm. Learn to express your natural aggression constructively in order to attain your fullest potential in everyday life. For registration or further information 481-2826.

Union of Tigreans in North America (Canada Chapter)

Meeting today, 7:00 p.m. 1455 de Maisonneuve, Concordia U. Guest speakers and films. All welcome. Info call 284-2479.

McGill Curling

All curlers and beginners! We're starting today 1:30 p.m., at Royal Mt. Curling Club 1850 de Maisonneuve W. near Guy-Métro. Info: Frank 931-8068 or Marilyn 684-6695.

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Science Edition

Research in contraception

by Peter Findlay

The alarming growth of the world's population and the rapid depletion of our natural resources together have served to push the problems of birth control to the forefront of scientific endeavour. In a world where 350,000 people are born for every 200,000 that die, the reality of overpopulation is unavoidable.

The search for more efficient methods of contraception continues today, as thousands of scientists seek to develop new and more efficient ways of dealing with the problem of unwanted pregnancies. At the present time no major breakthroughs appear to be imminent, but work continues unabated.

At the present time the most widely-used methods of birth control in Canada are oral contraceptive for females and sterilization for males. Condoms, intra-uterine devices (IUDs) and diaphragms are of lesser, but still significant importance.

Although these methods respond to a very real demand for planned parenthood, the problem of unwanted pregnancies remains a serious one.

Current research on contraception is aiming for effective methods of birth control which have minimal side effects on its users. The type of work being carried on today can be divided into that geared to males and that geared to females.

For women, the presently large array of contraceptive products and techniques that are easily available is still not enough. Although there are numerous methods, all of them have their drawbacks. The Pill can have detrimental side effects. IUDs can be painful, and abortion is no woman's idea of an easy way out of an unwanted pregnancy.

New methods of contraception for women are already now being researched that could lead to the development of a convenient and reliable method of ovulation prediction which would conceivably free women from the introduction of potential dangerous toxicants into their bodies. Another possibility could be the development of a "once-a-month" pill that would minimize many of the hazards of daily pill-taking.

Another idea that has been attracting a good deal of attention over the past few years in the field of contraception research is the development of an anti-pregnancy vaccine. Scientists are now studying a particularly powerful substance that they believe can either kill sperm or destroy any newly fertilized eggs by directing a woman's immune defense at certain chemical markers found only on the surface of sperm cells and early embryos.

Men wishing to use contraceptives to avoid the possibility of unwanted pregnancies are faced with an extremely limited set of choices: condoms, vasectomies, and the traditional method of coitus interruptus.

These three methods together form the only viable alternatives from which males may choose, but even these have their drawbacks.

Male sterilization or vasectomy, although undoubtedly the safest of male contraceptives, is a process not yet guaranteed of reversal. Men considering families therefore are further limited to the two remaining choices.

In the foreseeable future, the possibility of a male "pill" is still conceivable, but nothing in the way of a finished product would seem forthcoming in short order. Research on the Chinese discovery of a sperm-inhibiting substance in the cotton plant called gossypol is being under-taken by American scientists. However, many problems persist.

Perhaps the most bitter irony in the fight to control over-population

is that the very countries which are in the forefront of contraceptive research are those countries which spend more money in one year on their military budgets than on all the funding that has gone into birth control research since caught the attention of the Western world.

Until the technologically-advanced countries of the world decide to spend their money on the prevention of a problem with an impact that is now being felt not only in the Third World, but also here at home, birth control will remain an issue of pressing concern. Instead of looking for more effective and lethal ways of waging war, contraception offers a means to alleviate a problem rather than to create one.

•McGill Press Club

Shortly after news workshop, 4:30 p.m. today meet in Supreme Soviet Chambers. Today:

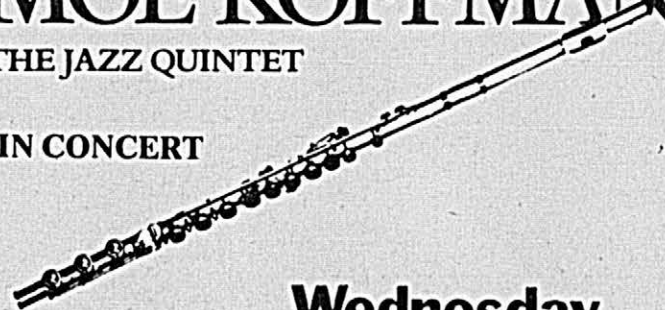


Dr. Ralph Zezike, who will discuss Bill Sheffield's Sex and Science issue with it's perpetrator and others interested.



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OLD MCGILL



'82



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You have only 1 WEEK to get your picture taken for Old McGill, the student yearbook, and for your mother. Just bring \$12.95 for the sitting fee (includes a free 5"x7" colour enlargement) and \$8 for the yearbook (the best bargain in town) down to Van Dyck & Meyers Studios at 1121 St. Catherine St. W. and they will do all the rest.

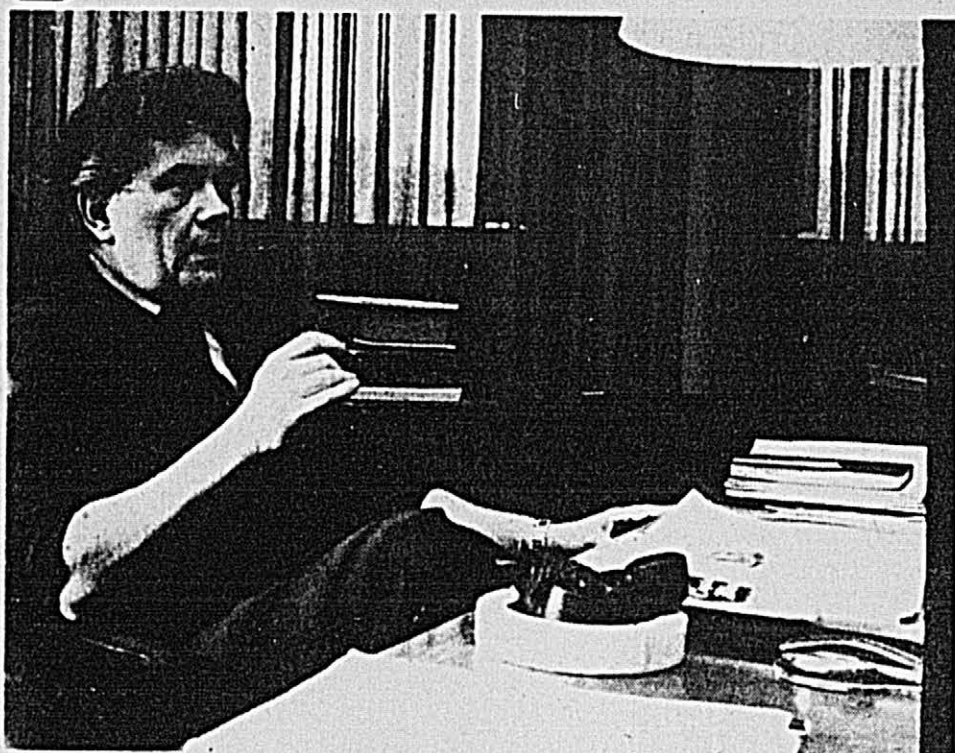
Be sure to go down before Friday, October 30, 1981.

THERE WILL BE NO EXTENSIONS

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Science Edition



Dr. David Roy: "Even the most conservative person... would not name a sperm Patrick or an egg Patricia."

Life's beginnings ?

by Julian Betts

Is abortion murder? Or is it simply a surgical procedure?

The Human Life Amendment now being debated in the U.S. would make it an act of murder. The Amendment, which defines the beginning of human life as the moment of conception, is supported by a considerable body of opinion in the U.S. Congress.

But Dr. David Roy, Director of the Center of Bioethics at the Clinical Research Institute of Montreal, believes that a human life does not begin immediately at conception. According to Roy, although a fertilized egg is indeed a living cell, it has not yet become an individual human being.

"Even the most conservative person I know would not name a sperm Patrick or an egg Patricia", Roy told the Daily.

Instead, he contends that it is on about the 14th day after conception that a fertilized egg, or zygote, becomes an individual human being. At this time, the cells begin to differentiate into the many different types of cells that make up a human.

Various pieces of scientific evidence support this idea. Two human zygotes can fuse together, to yield a person with a double set of genes. At least seven of these cases have been recorded, in which the individual has two differently-coloured eyes, two types of red blood cells, and two types of tissue. Conversely, a single zygote often splits apart to produce twins. Both these occurrences show that the genetic constitution of a human zygote is not irreversibly determined until some time after fertilization.

Beatrix Mintz has recombined cells from two different mice zygotes to form a third zygote with four genetic parents. But a recombination attempt after the 32-cell stage will kill all the mice zygotes, probably because the cells in each zygote have started to individualize, and are no longer compatible with cells from different zygotes. This experiment suggests that for a time after fertilization, a mammalian embryo is not yet individualized.

The hypothesis that an individual human life starts two weeks after fertilization has significant moral and legal implications. According to Roy, an anti-abortionist "would be able to morally accept the use of the IUD or Pill if the position is based on the rejection of the killing of individual human beings".

The hypothesis, if proven, would also torpedo the Human Life Amendment, which holds that an individual human life begins at conception.

But the "14 day hypothesis is just that—a hypothesis. Researchers have chosen many other points in fetal development beyond 14 days as the time when an individual human being forms. For instance, the embryonic heart starts pumping at three to four weeks, demonstrating that the embryo is developing an independent cardiovascular system. The beginning of fetal brain activity at eight weeks is another possible indicator that a human being has been created. However, Dr. Roy stresses the uncertainty inherent in any statement about when and individual human life begins. We simply don't know enough about human embryology to say.

Another approach to the "individuality" question is to examine the fetus' dependence on its mother. A fetus prematurely born during the 20th to 28th week of pregnancy stands only a ten percent chance of survival. But recent evidence reveals that the fetus is not totally helpless and dependant as previously assumed. Indeed, the mother's immune system identifies the embryo as a foreign body, and attacks it.

In 1979 Ward Faulk, of the Blond McIndoe Transplant Research Center in England, discovered that the embryo releases a substance which protects it from the mother's immune cells. Significantly, women who had suffered several miscarriages lacked the substance in their blood. This "fetal defence mechanism", the pro-life movement says presents unequivocal evidence that the fetus is a separate entity from the mother.

However, the usefulness of any of these hypotheses in resolving the abortion issue is limited. Even if scientists manage to prove or disprove that by some stage a fetus is an individual human being, it would not solve the abortion debate. It leaves unanswered the moral question of whose rights are paramount—those of the mother or the fetus.

According to Dr. Roy, this question "involves the determination of what it is to be part of the human community... Biological evidence is never decisive on its own. It is only the first part of moral judgment. But it is the first essential part of that judgment".

Genetic counselling

by Bill Skarnes

Everybody is familiar with statistics, or the "odds" of something happening. Most people at some point in their lives will have to make a decision based on statistics, whether it be at the race track or on the backgammon table.

But what if the decision is concerned with the probability of having an abnormal child? For many couples who are faced with this choice, the numbers suddenly acquire significance. Trying to put statistical choices into perspective is one of the many roles of a genetic counsellor.

Genetic counselling has come a long way from the days when a few enthusiastic geneticists and physicians would look at family histories and determine, according to Mendel's Laws of Inheritance, the chances of a disease reoccurring in a particular family.

The discovery in the late 1950's that chromosomes are capable of breaking and rejoining to form chromosomal aberrations ushered in a new field of genetic research known as cytogenetics. Cytogenetics is concerned with genetics on the cellular level. Much has been learned about the organization of chromosomes and in many instances it is possible to determine if a child will be abnormal just by looking at the chromosomes in one cell.

For example, a disease that causes severe mental retardation and physical defects (mongolism) known as Down's syndrome is caused by the presence of an extra chromosome. The chances of a woman giving birth to a child with Down's syndrome increases with age.

It is thought that upon aging the viability of an egg cell becomes compromised due to increasing exposure to chemicals and radiation which can cause breakage or abnormal migration of the chromosomes. For this reason, women are discouraged from having babies past the age of thirty-five. With the techniques available today it is possible to readily discern whether there is an extra chromosome by looking at a cell from the fetus.

The method by which fetal cells are collected is known as amniocentesis. A long needle is inserted into the amniotic sac and fluid is drawn from it. This fluid contains both living and dead cells which have been sloughed off from the fetus during its growth. The living cells can be cultured and they will multiply. At one point during the multiplication of a cell, the chromosomes become condensed and when stained they will become visible. Any chromosomal

abnormalities can then be detected.

Many genetic diseases are caused by much more subtle disturbances in the genetic material. Sickle cell anemia is a hereditary disease that affects the ability of hemoglobin to transport oxygen in the blood. The blood cells are dismorphic, shaped, as the name implies, in the form of a crescent. Sickle cell anemias have a much shorter life expectancy than normal individuals.

The only difference between normal and afflicted individuals is a different amino acid is substituted in one position of the long chain of amino acids which comprise the hemoglobin protein molecule. This change in the amino acid composition of the hemoglobin molecule is ultimately caused by



Your friendly neighbour

by Heather Tisdale

"It's time for donor insemination to come out of the closet," says Dr. McInnes, director of the Fertility Centre at Montreal's Royal Victoria Hospital.

Artificial insemination and *in vitro* fertilization are becoming more successful at solving the problem of the couple who can't conceive.

"It's a bit embarrassing, and a threat to your ego, when you want a child and can't have one," says McInnes.

Since 1955, doctors at the Fertility Centre have been studying factors leading to difficulty in conceiving. They may range from a poor sperm count in the male's semen to a female's blocked Fallopian tubes.

The Centre's use of donors for artificial insemination is still in its beginning stages, but McInnes estimates that 20 to 40 couples a year decide to use the service.

As for the donors themselves, the Centre has experienced no difficulty in finding volunteers.

A report from the University of Michigan, published this year, warns of: "... the necessity of extreme caution in using sperm from the same donor for insemination when one child thus conceived is afflicted with an unknown disorder, even if the problem is presumed not to have been inherited."

A Columbia University report advises that donors and prospective mothers should undergo screening for diseases such as Tay-Sachs and sickle cell anemia.

The Royal Victoria Hospital Fertility Centre does not test for genetic problems.

"We have a list of well-recognized conditions that can be transmitted genetically and we ask prospective donors and mothers about them," says Dr. McInnes.

"It would be inconvenient to test each individual, and besides, people are not likely to lie about, or be unaware of, such conditions."

More controversial and still in its pioneering stages, is *in vitro* fertilization, which conjures up in the lay-person's mind

Next issue: Evolution



ing comes of age

a change in the genetic material, namely the hemoglobin gene.

There is another class of inheritable diseases where the absence or inactivation of one enzyme in a metabolic pathway can have drastic consequences. For instance, Tay-Sachs disease is characterized by a high level of a lipid in the brain because the enzyme responsible for its degradation is lacking. Symptoms of the disease include retardation of development, paralysis, dementia and blindness. Death occurs within two to four years.

It is possible, however, to diagnose this disease prenatally by analyzing the fluid in the amniotic sac for the high levels of the

lipid. The number of diseases that can be diagnosed prenatally is increasing rapidly as technology provides tools sensitive enough to detect slight variations in the levels of substances in the amniotic fluid which serve as markers for abnormalities. In addition, the techniques used in recombinant DNA research can be applied to detect anomalies in the level of the nucleic acids (the basic building blocks of the genetic material).

Prenatal diagnosis is not limited to amniocentesis. The use of ultrasound has made it possible to obtain images of the fetus inside the womb. The technique is becoming so advanced that it is possible to detect minor malformations. It has been reported that with ultrasound the opening of a fetus' eyelid can be seen.

In the future, there will most likely be some form of gene therapy where the missing gene can be introduced into the patient. Experiments on humans are already under way. Martin Cline and Winston Salser of UCLA designed an experiment that, if successful, would be able to cure blood diseases such as sickle cell anemia. Their approach would be to insert the correct gene into the bone marrow cells (blood forming cells) thereby masking the defective gene.

Dr. F.C. Fraser, of the Center for Human Genetics in the Department of Biology at McGill, feels that genetic counselling provides an essential service and the medical world is beginning to realize the importance of genetics and the treatment of disease.

Genetic counselling centers have begun to spring up across the country and in 1975 the Canadian College of Medical Genetics was formed as an accrediting body for geneticists who wish to provide health-care services. Each center contains a variety of professionals including physicians, geneticists and psychologists. Because of the tremendous amount of information gathered within recent years, it requires a team effort to provide complete service.

Even with the boom in genetic centers, they still cannot meet the needs of the public. It has been estimated that only 10% of the mothers at a high risk of bearing an abnormal child are seeking professional advice.

Dr. Fraser envisions a problem which will have to be addressed in the near future. With the increasing ability to detect disease early in the development of a fetus, how severe does the disease have to be to warrant the fetus' termination? For example, if the child was found to have Huntington's Chorea (of Woody Guthrie fame), which has a delayed age of onset, is it right to deny the child thirty to forty years of a normal existence?

ood Fertility Centre

visions of mad doctors and children emerging from test tubes.

In vitro fertilization involves the isolation of oocytes (egg cells) by an operation called laparoscopy.

The oocytes are combined with sperm from the woman's husband, and the embryo is placed, by another operation, into the woman's uterus.

The number of pregnancies which have come to term as a result of this process has been minimal.

Yet physicians, writing in the *British Journal of Obstetrical Gynaecology*, state that the placement of a cleaving embryo in the uterus, may, with more precision, achieve the success rate that it has with domestic animals, such as cattle.

British scientists report that the process of *in vitro* fertilization creates little discomfort for the prospective mother, and that the operations may be performed repeatedly on the same patient.

The first American clinic for *in vitro* fertilization opened on March 1, 1980 in Norfolk, Virginia. The clinic has not yet had a full-term pregnancy. It accepts only husband-and-wife applicants, and only those couples in which the wife is unable to conceive because of problems such as blocked Fallopian tubes.

In June of this year, a Rochester, New York, man withdrew his suit to gain custody of a child who was born to a surrogate mother. The woman had been artificially inseminated and had agreed to bear the man's child in return for medical expenses.

Undoubtedly, as artificial insemination and *in vitro* fertilization become more common, legal and moral implications will arise.

It is still questionable whether the government has a place in the bedroom, but science has moved in and is probably there to stay.



Sigmund Freud and his daughter... uh, no, that's his wife.

Freud not dethroned?

by Elizabeth E.C. Jarvis

Apparently it's not yet time to pound that last nail in Oedipus' coffin. In the wake of the "sexual revolution", many people pooh-pooh Freud's theory that every adolescent boy plots the death of his father so he can make time with Mom, or that pubescent girls see Mother as a nuisance in their relationships with Daddy. Now we'd like to believe that sexuality is formed by the atmosphere in which we grew rather than as part of an innate complex — if we are behaviourists. Freud was not.

According to Sigmund all healthy personalities pass through a natural phase of incestuous tendencies in the early years of sexual awareness. Dr. Frances Aboud of the Psychology Department believes that this attitude is not as widespread as it once had been, but, "It's still an important enough force to enough people that psychologists still base their theories on Freud's."

Dr. William Piper comments that Freud's theories have not been presented as the de facto model of sexuality since the '50's. "That's for two reasons. First, that until then there had not been much methodologically sound research done, and second, that some people simply disagree with him... The women's movement has been dominant in calling Freud distasteful."

Piper continues, "Freud is now presented alongside other theorists in personality courses. Psychologists are further differentiated in theories on sexuality now — there are camps and different approaches — but Freud's theory is very complete, very impressive. Freud was intuitive in his research, and his theory is colourful. It's got permanence."

Aboud agrees, "Freud is like a springboard for psychologists."

"The problems he studied don't occur with the same frequency, especially hysteria", (which Freud claimed was always sexually rooted) "but you can't say that Freud is no longer valid."

Even in the light of extensive sex research, Freud has nothing to fear from the scientists, according to Dr. Ronald Harris, who teaches the only course in the Psychology Department specifically related to sexual behaviour.

"The scientists have a dilemma in that they can't refute any of Freud's tests because Freud didn't use strictly scientific methods. I would argue that one cannot claim a theory is invalid simply because Freud's data is not compatible."

When asked directly whether, Freud had been dethroned as a theorist of sexuality, Harris replied, "It seem to me that to 'dethrone' someone you would have to demonstrate that his theory is faulty." Nor has Freud's throne been usurped, says Harris. "No one has super-ceded him. ...Just because his theories may be less popular doesn't mean he's been dethroned." Harris did comment that while some psychologists seem to make sexuality a less potent factor in describing human motivation, for Freud sexuality was a key factor in explaining most behaviour patterns and the activities of the subconscious (thus the "Freudian slip").

The loudest criticism of Freud's explanation of behaviour motivation comes from the women's movement in general. The feeling is that Freud, for all his innovation, was a child of the nineteenth century.

Whatever the objections, from whatever quarter, psychologists are not ready to throw old Sigmund over. Dr. Piper: "Freud will survive for a long time."

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Daily Sports

Fave Raves

Redmen at Stingers — The number five ranked Redmen will take the second game of this year's Sherbrooke Street Showdown, but they will have to break a sweat to do it. The Redmen defence has allowed only two points in its last eight quarters of football. The Stingers are on their way down after pretending to be national contenders at the beginning of this season. However, the Stingers can still put up a fight and they would dearly like to beat the heretofore unbeaten Redmen. If Con QB Colin Anderson can stop yelling at his teammates, the Stingers can put up a fight. Redmen are hurting at linebacker and at defensive half. Ron Poulton, Lou Ampas and Marc Lemery are all doing variations of the "limp".

Balfour
Redmen 21-18

Katz
Redmen 24-13

Golden-Gaels at Gaiters — Well, the nasty Gaels are on the way up but the ride to Lennoxville won't do them any good. The Gaiters are tough at home, yet they can be beaten and the nasty team from Kingston is on a tremendous "upper" after winning their last three games. The Gaiters offence has been something less than muddling. It seems to be picking up, there's no way that it's as "up" as the Gaels after their 52-10 smashing of the Ravens.

Balfour
Gaiters 24-10

Katz
Golden-Gaels 28-19

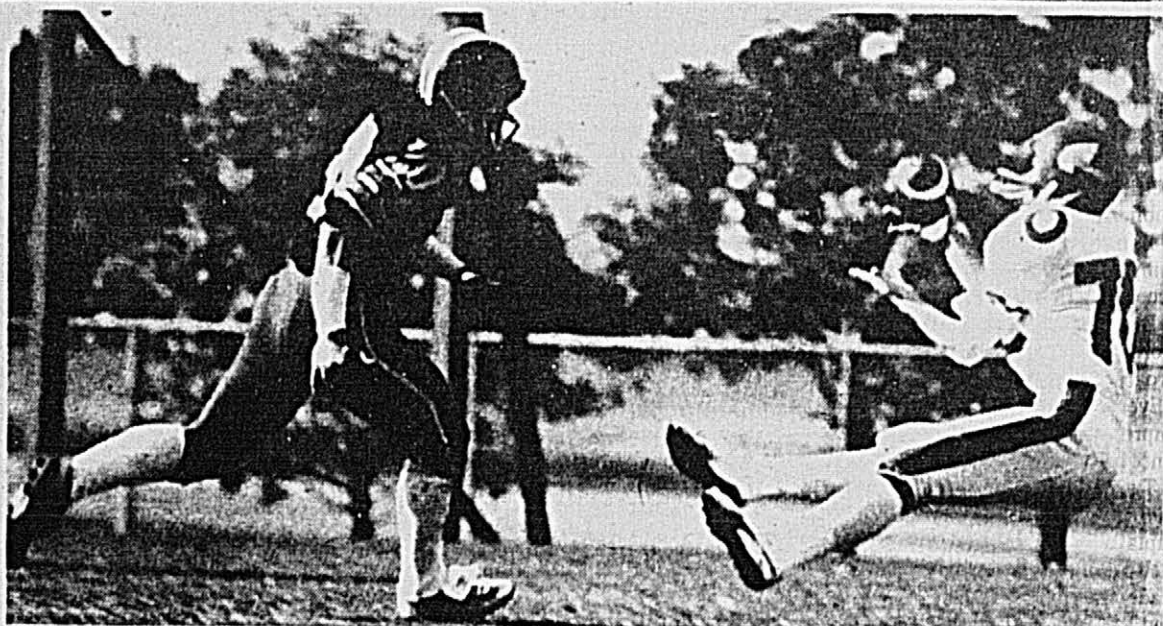
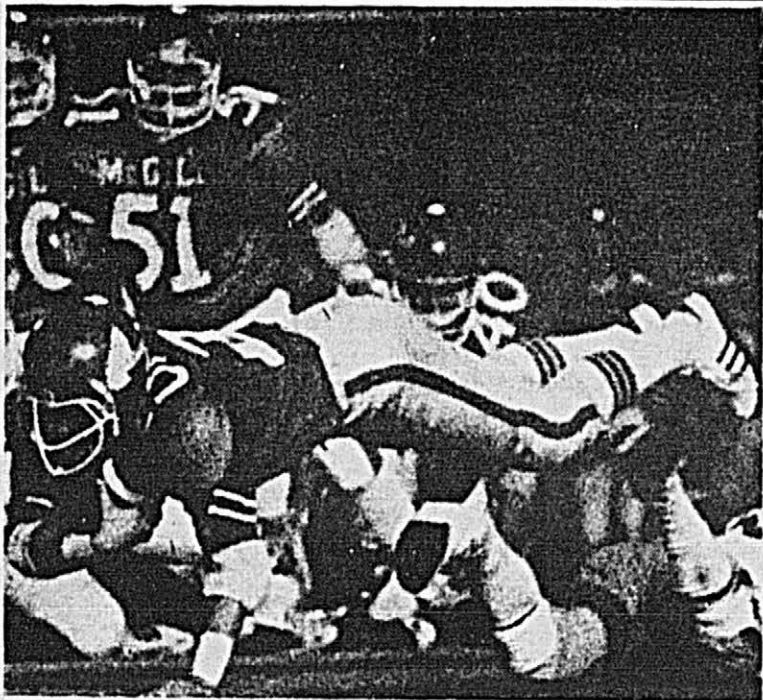
Ravens - Gee-Gees — This year most certainly is not the year of the Capital city teams. To put it simply the Ottawa teams are the pits. The Gee-Gees have regressed from last year's visit to the College Bowl when they were beaten by University of Alberta. The Ravens have absolutely nothing going for them. The coaching staff is down, the players are down and there is absolutely no school support for the team. Talk is that next season the Ravens will either drop out of the league or change their name to another species of fowl. Look for this game to be the second to last in the distinguished coaching career of Ottawa mentor Cam Innes.

Balfour
Ottawa 14-6

Katz
Ottawa 20-11

QUAA SOCCER

Bishop's at McGill Redmen Tonight 8 o'clock at Molson Stadium — The number six ranked Redmen will whip the Gaiters who have so far won only one of eight matches. They have gained much confidence after having tied number one ranked Concordia. Final score should be 2-1 Redmen.



McGill-Concordia: Round 2

by Paul Balfour

"We beat Concordia three weeks ago, and we're a better football team now. We think we are a better team than they are and on Saturday we're going to go out on the field and prove it."

Them's fightin' words and they're from McGill's defensive coordinator, Sonny Wolfe.

The McGill Redmen will attempt to extend their winning streak to six in a row as they take on the Concordia Stingers tomorrow at 2:00 p.m. at the Loyola Athletic Complex. The game is popularly referred to as the Sherbrooke Street Showdown because of the two teams' long rivalry. McGill took the first round here by a score of 30 to 25.

The Redmen, now ranked fifth in all of Canada, have already clinched the OQIFC first place spot and therefore are in a very favourable playoff position. But, says coach Wolfe, the game is still very important. "It's really important in two aspects. Firstly, the national ranking - you always want that as high as possible. Secondly, we don't want to lose the momentum we've built up all season. You don't want to have to start trying to regain that momentum once the playoffs roll around."

The devastating McGill defence has only given up two points in the last two games, two of thirty-five points all year - that's seven a game, folks, they're not whistling Dixie. Tony Lawson, Marc Chouinard (McGill's leading tackler), Marc Joncas (5-1/2 sacks), Dennis Waide (second in tackles, first in interceptions), and Colin Woon Sam have all been particularly effective and are bucking for all-star status this year. An amazing Redmen defensive statistic is the team's 17 interceptions in 5 games.

The offence however leaves a little more to be desired. If it had not been for McGill's kicking, the offence wouldn't appear as awesome as it does.

Everybody's heard about placekicker Greg Ashley, how he's nine for ten in field goals in the last two games, how two of those were from fifty and fifty-two yards out and how he's the third highest scorer in the country, but we've

overlooked punter Remi Kawkabani. Kawkabani has an average punt of 41.1 yards and that, ladies and gentlemen, is the second highest in the country.

Don't get me wrong, though, the offense is no slouch. The passing game is vastly improved over last year and Charlie Grees, the team's leading rusher, is a big boy. Marc Durand, the quarterback who's done most of that passing, is likely to get the nod to start against the Stingers.

The McGill specialty teams were the deciding factor in round one of the battle. In fact, they were almost directly responsible for all of the Redmen points. "Specialty teams are always a big factor," points out Sonny Wolfe, "but this time the offence and defence are going to win us the game. Whatever else the specialty teams do will be the icing on the cake."

Sidelines

Wanna see round 2 of the Sherbrooke Street Struggle? The MUCTC can help out. Grab the subway (don't forget your transfer) and head for Angrignon. But get off at Lionel-Groulx, cross the platform, and get the next train to Vendome. Bus No. 105 will drop you off right outside the field... Those of you who read Nick Auf de Maur's column on Wednesday know all about George Tidball. For those of you who don't he's the millionaire restaurateur who promotes his franchises by betting everyone going to a sporting event

a free dinner that the home team will lose. So in Ottawa he gave away 19,000 free dinners to Ottawa '67 fans. Anyway, Tidball was hoping to pull the same scam in the Expos made the World Series. The next best thing is a Redmen football game, right? You bet it is. So if you are one of those in attendance at Molson Stadium for the first playoff game on November 7th and the Redmen win (is there any doubt?) you'll get a free dinner at La Spaghetterie in Old Montreal. Now if only the bars would catch on... This is McGill's best season since 1973. That year, McGill was undefeated in all league games but lost to St. Mary's 14-6 in the College Bowl, playing in the pouring rain with winds up to 50 mph. Thanks, Harry.

Volleyball action returns to McGill this weekend as the second annual Quebec Cup gets underway Saturday at noon.

The invitational tournament will feature four teams including last year's Quebec representative at the CIAU men's volleyball championship, Université de Sherbrooke. The McGill Redmen volleyball team will also be participating; as will teams from Université de Laval and Université de Québec à Chicoutimi.

The finals of the Quebec Cup are Saturday at 4:00 p.m. and the action should be even better than last year's version. The tournament is a preview to the QUAA tourney finals to be held later this year.

Women Soccers finish third

by Takane Aizeki

The McGill Women's Intramural All-Stars came in third in last weekend's Concordia Women's Soccer Invitational Classic.

Even though McGill lost 7-1 to Queen's on Saturday, the defence showed the potential for improvement, as the team gains more experience each time they play together as a unit. The McGill offence, despite the unfavorable score, outplayed Queen's in the last fifteen minutes of the second half.

The All-Stars beat Dawson 9-0 on Sunday, clinching the third place title, and Concordia beat

Queen's 2-1 to capture the Soccer Invitational crown.

The Intramural All-Star team is compiled of determined soccer players of all levels, playing against clubs and varsity teams from other schools.

The women involved are hoping to form a cohesive club in the near future. Other women interested in playing soccer are invited to join. The team is looking for players of all levels of playing skill and ability.

For more information, please do not hesitate to call Jan Meyer or Eugene Grimaldi at 392-4730, or 392-4768.

OQIFC WEEK SIX

	W	L	T	PF	PA	Pts.
McGill Redmen (5)	5	0	0	130	35	10
Queen's (9)	2	2	0	143	101	6
Concordia	2	2	1	127	97	5
Bishop's	2	2	1	76	88	5
Ottawa	1	4	0	71	128	2
Carleton	1	4	0	63	161	2

This Weekend's Games

McGill Redmen (5) at Concordia 2:00 Saturday at Loyola Athletic Complex

Queen's (9) at Bishop's
Carleton at Ottawa

Quebec Cup Tomorrow

by Elise Goldberg

Looking back through the McGill Redmen hockey files of 1980-81, last year's hockey team was working on developing in three main areas: 1. Improving veterans, 2. Recruiting new players, 3. Getting monetary support and publicity for the team. However, looking at the 1981-82 Redmen, things seem to be shaping up well according to those guidelines.

Improved veterans? Well, in the words of Coach Ken Tyler, progress certainly has been made. "Every player who is a veteran has improved at least fifty per cent since last year," Tyler explained.

Twelve veterans have returned to this year's team. Among them are captain and defenseman Mike Nelson, last year's overall scoring leaders Steve Weatherbee (defence) and Brad Field (forward) as well as goalies François Grenier and Larry Rush.

Recruited players? The Redmen have added thirteen new players to the roster, eight of whom were recruited. Tyler, pleased with this new crop of rookies, said, "These rookies have much better experience than rookies in the past." The coach certainly speaks the truth, since seven of the thirteen new Redmen have played hockey on the Junior "A" level. This no doubt compares favorably to the total of two former Junior "A" level players on last year's team.

Last weekend the rookies got

their first glimpse of university level hockey at the London Life Invitational. Impressive performances were turned in by forward Lenny Kelly (2 goals), highly recruited forward Fraser Gamble (3 assists), forward Dave Ducharme (1 goal) and goalie Fred Hnatu. As well, big things are expected from forward Ian Verigin and defenceman Paul Barber.

Monetary support and publicity? This may be the only area in need of a good deal of work, but there is consistent development occurring. The Friends of McGill Hockey alumni organization again supplied enough funding for ice time at Collège Bréboeuf Arena before McConnell Winter Stadium was in operation.

Redmen players themselves are trying to raise enough funds for a December trip to Switzerland (tax deductible donations to the McGill Redmen Hockey Club are welcome). If the trip is a success it will certainly help publicize the team. Also, the Redmen will be participating in three tournaments, the International University Cup in Longueuil, the Down East Classic in Orono, Maine and the McMaster-Guelph Tournament in Ontario.

Furthermore, a junior varsity team is at present in its first stages of development this season. "We have a developmental program where we look to get players who are young and have a career at McGill," said Tyler.



Daily photo / Richard Katz

"The mark of our program has got to be intensity and teamwork," Tyler said of the team overall. "What we're looking for is the student athlete who can play good caliber hockey. How far up in the standings we get depends on how

quickly we mature as a club. We've always been significantly better second half than first half. This year we should have a better first half than before, but an even better second half."

The Redmen will have their first

game of that first half of the QUAA season this Saturday night against Université du Québec à Chicoutimi. The game will be at 7:30 at McConnell Winter Stadium.

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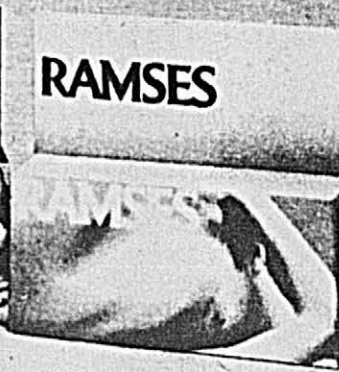
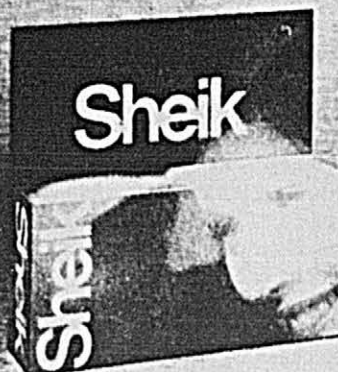
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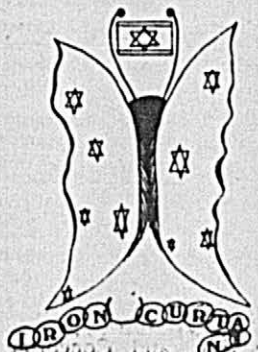


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1st MAJOR MEETING "Prisoners of conscience" "lifeline to freedom"

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 26/81 AT 7:30 PM. 3460 STANLEY

STUDENT STRUGGLE FOR SOVIET JEWRY/ HILLEL



Founded in 1911

The McGill Daily

"Students' Society doesn't serve students, it leeches off them. I'm sick of life among the vampires."

Richard Flint

PIRG shelved wrongly

The bureaucracy has struck again.

In its fear of submitting authority to a campus interest group, Students' Council has once again put their finger in someone else's pie: the McGill Public Interest Research Group's (McPIRG) constitution.

McPIRG is this university's version of Ralph Nader's troubleshooter research network. Essentially, the group is comprised of students and academics interested in doing investigative work on social and economic problems (nuclear waste, tenants' rights, daycare accessibility, etc.) affecting the community.

By exposing and publicizing these concerns, they expand public awareness and hopefully motivate individuals and organizations to lobby government to implement solutions.

A university like McGill is ideally suited to this cause: our environment abounds with everyday problems characteristic of a metropolis and the campus has individuals with the time and expertise necessary to attack them.

Enter Students' Council. Last year McPIRG requested (and received in principal) the assurance that Council would allow McPIRG to hold a referendum asking students to donate five dollars per year (refundable upon request) to the group. However, Council saw fit to table (delay) the referendum due to "problems" with the process — the question of who collects the funds, when refunds could be made, and various reservations about the constitution itself.

The concern with logistics should not have impeded the group's right to hold the referendum two weeks from now. Council's disgruntlement with a club's constitution is an issue which can only be touched on in this space — it is a matter to be elaborated upon in future pages. Suffice it to say the following:

Council has no business in amending the constitution of a club except to ascertain that the document does not conflict with the regulations of the University and the principles of the Students' Society. This practice of tampering with the internal policy of a campus group, which should have the right to an autonomous, inviolable set of rules, principles and practices, is unacceptable.

Council's tampering is a result of its inability to grasp this practical concept, as well as its authoritarian manner in vetoing any effort at creating an alternative to its decision-making body. Council wishes to have a monopoly on the student body's decision-making, which is why student general assemblies at McGill have no power in legislating policies.

In effect, once Council is elected, we the students have alienated our rights completely. This is not democracy.

Council's placing of McPIRG in "purgatory" has disappointed a lot of hard-working individuals who are trying to make this society a better place to live in.

It has also put a good idea on the shelf.

Steven Yudin
Chris Cavanagh
Sarah Wells

McGill's voice from the hill

Yesterday, McGill's Principal David Johnston came down from the mountain. Unfortunately for those who were waiting for the news from the grandmaster of collegiality, the situation at the University would appear to be bad and getting worse.

In his speech to members of the University's non-academic staff, Johnston described what budget-cutting and fiscal restraint are doing to the McGill community: cutbacks, lay-offs, increased work loads. Staff at McGill have already faced a decrease in wages in comparison to staff in similar positions in other Quebec universities for the simple reason that unionized staff at the rest of Quebec's universities are guaranteed salary increases over the next two years because they have fixed contracts.

For McGill employees the prospects appear much dimmer. Being non-union, the McGill University Non-Academic Staff Association has little to fall back on in the event that the administration goes ahead with its proposals to either cut salaries or to start lay-offs.

Principal Johnston can blithely advise employees that the situation at McGill is not as bad as that of the rest of North America. The fact remains that it is University employees in the lower levels who will be absorbing the lion's share of the administration's proposed measures.

Probably no one in the University's administration wants to see further cutbacks, but that certainly hasn't stopped the top brass from contemplating a "substantial loss of jobs." But even if the non-academic staff of the university are willing to accept the proposals put forth by the principal, the reality remains that perhaps even they may not be enough.

As Johnston said yesterday, he hopes that McGill doesn't have to "terminate too many people." But "we just don't have enough money"; the staff was left to draw obvious conclusions.

In the event that the University should come by any more money McGill staff can take solace in the knowledge that "the staff differential will be shown as a debt owing to the staff." But that is little comfort for those of McGill's employees who will have to face the inevitability of rising prices and decreased buying power.

More than ever, McGill staff are likely to find that their job security and standards of living depend not on platitudes from the Principal, but on whatever strength their collective action will bring them.

Peter Findlay
Brian Topp



Hyde Park

Caught you! Reading a "subversive" article about El Salvador; at Gertrude's maybe, drinking a refreshing beer - why not? - and enjoying the privilege of being a student. Meanwhile in El Salvador just looking like a student makes you suspect. Repression is hitting the population hard and at least 30,000 people have been killed since October 1979. Hundreds of thousands of peasant and working class families have sought refuge in Honduras or elsewhere in Central America and often live under inhuman conditions. This genocide is the last resort of the Salvadorean landowners and capitalists who are hanging on to their privileges and power, backed by the U.S. government.

The plight of the student movement is closely linked to that barbarian reality. In a country where sixty percent of the population can't read or write here is the "civilizing" effort of the junta and the U.S. administration:

600 schools and the state university have been shut down by the Junta. Thousands of students and at least 200 teachers have been murdered, often in class. Thousands of others have been arrested, tortured or have disappeared. This is the case of Anna Maria Gomez (U3 engineering student and representative for academic affairs of the executive of AGEUS - The General Association of the University students of El Salvador) and Margarita Peña (also of AGEUS).

The result of all this: 13,000 of the country's 23,000 teachers have been killed or have fled the cities or the country itself. The locals of ANDES - the National Association of Salvadorean Teachers - have been bombed 10 times. ANDES and AGEUS leaders have been arrested. The army has caused more than 5 million dollars worth in damages to the university and

have turned it into a sort of concentration camp. The school system itself is completely disorganized and education is regressing.

All these facts were reported by Miriam Ernandes (ANDES) and Ernesto Flores (AGEUS) at a congress held at Laval University in Quebec. Both of them have experienced the fate that is reserved for education in El Salvador.

But both ANDES and AGEUS have reacted. ANDES formed COANDES in order to help the families of 232 teachers, victims of the Junta or of fascist groups. But COANDES urgently needs material support. An average of 350 dollars are needed monthly to support a family (average of 7 members). ANDES and AGEUS are also trying to reorganize abroad. For those reasons they have launched a world-wide appeal asking for international pressure upon the Junta in order to reopen part of the university, to have the army withdraw, and have the budgets required for its functioning made available to its elected management. AGEUS and ANDES are also asking for pressure to be exerted on the Junta to force them to respect the right for unionized

and political association and organization, to stop repression, to free political prisoners and grant bursaries to the children of assassinated teachers.

ANDES and AGEUS have called for international financial and material assistance. This appeal has been heard. The B.C. Federation of Teachers voted to send ANDES 60,000 dollars. The CEQ decided to help ANDES open a center in Managua. An international campaign is being organized in order to help AGEUS and ANDES as well as a considerable portion of the Salvadorean population whose basic rights to life, food, work and education are no longer ensured. The Salvadorean student does not have to survive exams. He has to survive period! For him too, education should be a right not a privilege. We, in the education milieu of Quebec can contribute to his effort to make this become a reality by participating in the campaign to help ANDES and AGEUS. It is also a concrete way to show the Canadian government where our support goes.

by Pierre Cassin
for the McGill Student Support
Committee for El Salvador

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Letters

Strum und drang strikes the Daily letters page

Hands off Debating Union Money

To the Daily:

On the Daily article "Clubs face off for speaker bucks" (Oct. 15), Vice President Internal, Keith Hennessy said he had some "questions" about the McGill Debating Union. As a new member of the Debating Union, I have some answers.

The McGill Debating Union, the oldest club at McGill, has done more than any other student organization to earn McGill its international reputation as an intellectually superior university. For years, McGill has hosted the largest tournament in North America at which debaters from schools like Princeton, Yale, the University of Toronto and the University of Glasgow compete and are judged by McGill students. In addition, McGill competes as equals with debaters from such schools as Harvard, Oxford and Cambridge... and wins.

When McGill students visit the United States or Great Britain and find that their school's reputation is among the most admired in Canada, the Debating Union deserves much of the credit.

McGill supports a hockey team, a football team, a rugby team and the like; but the Debating Union is the only McGill team that competes on intellectual grounds, bringing honor to McGill. All who care for our international intellectual reputation should be proud of the Debating Union.

But the Debating Union is not just a competitive organization. It also serves McGill by offering, twice weekly, regular instruction and coaching in public speaking to anyone who wants it or needs it. We are probably the least exclusive of all clubs at McGill.

What on earth is bugging Mr. Hennessy anyway? Does he think McGill's reputation is too intellectual? Does he think his own salary is too small? What does he propose to do with the money he wants to take away from the Debating Union?

The McGill Debating Union's contributions to McGill's intellectual reputation are enormous. We do our job as well as Mr. Hennessy does his. Crippling the Debating Union by taking away all but a fraction of the funds it now receives would be a great disservice not only to the Debating Union, but to all of McGill.

Linda Frum
B.A. U1

Wipe out extremists!

To the Daily:

Serious radicals and ultra-conservatives are really quite amusing creatures, well worth the study of any comedian specializing in vulgarity.

I am writing in reference to a couple of statements that have seen print in McGill newspapers.

The first statement, published in the Plumber's Pot, carried the infamous proposal that gays be gassed. Now, this is your basic John Birch stuff, a bit shop-worn, obviously primitive, and in bad taste, just the sort of drivel one would expect from a conservative. Falwell and Bryant would approve.

And then we have the illustrious self-proclaimed socialist Richard Flint, who recently resigned from various positions in the McGill student government. In his letter explaining his resignation (printed in the Daily), Mr. Flint cheerfully advises us that he wouldn't mind at all seeing management students and businessmen guillotined. Ho, ho, ho, that's a good one, Richard. Very humane. Very humorous.

Where is that wide gulf between leftists and rightists? Has it been bridged by bad taste, or by some greater sin? Are, in fact, Batista and Fidel, Lenin and Ivan the Terrible comrades-in-arms?

East and West may not meet, but left and right apparently do. Conservative and radical, each as shallow, as primitive and as cruel as the other.

It's enough to make one want to become a hermit.

Geoffrey McLain
U1 Arts

Gays want right to abortions

To the Daily:

So McGill New Age believes that human life is sacred, that it is into "human potential and spirituality" and that it commits itself to humanistic causes, primarily by supporting the pro-life movement.

Well, with its noble and admirable raison d'être, what is its stand on gay rights?

This is also an "ethical, spiritual, social and civil rights issue of desperate significance". Gays in this country are already-born human beings whose membership and right to membership in the human race have been throughout the centuries guaranteed legal persecution, social ostracism and religious condemnation, to such a dehumanizing extent that Toronto is for gays what Birmingham, Ala. once was to Blacks.

Also, nearly two millions gays were exterminated by the Nazis, for their "crime against (the heterosexual fascists') nature", yet up to this day, not many people and countries denounce this other crime against humanity, not even those whose parents and grandparents had shared and suffered that common fate with gay Germans in concentration camps.

Worse, many have expressed absolute repugnance to see included in the Holocaust the mass murder of countless human beings whose only "crime" was their love for persons of the same sex. Gays have always been treated as "sub-humans".

It is therefore self-contradictory for many self-righteous (and right-wing) pro-family Christians factions to vociferously defend unborn fetuses and "human life" while doggedly ignoring and negating the free will, personal freedoms and fundamental human rights of the already-born. No groups can epitomize this double standard, Dark Ages mentality and Absolutist morality better than the Moral Majority, the International Renaissance and the Positive Parents in Toronto, to name a few.

Unless McGill New Age comes out to defend and promote minority rights, including gay rights, and to oppose homophobia, sexism and racism, it may be letting passion and visionary ideology rule over reason, common sense pragmatism and most of all, social reality.

As a final word, this I ask McGill New Age and all the pro-lifers: "What happens when the child, whose pre-existence, birth and life on this wretched Earth you once defended so dearly and compassionately, is gay and grows up to be a gay adult?"

Fo Niemi
BSW U3

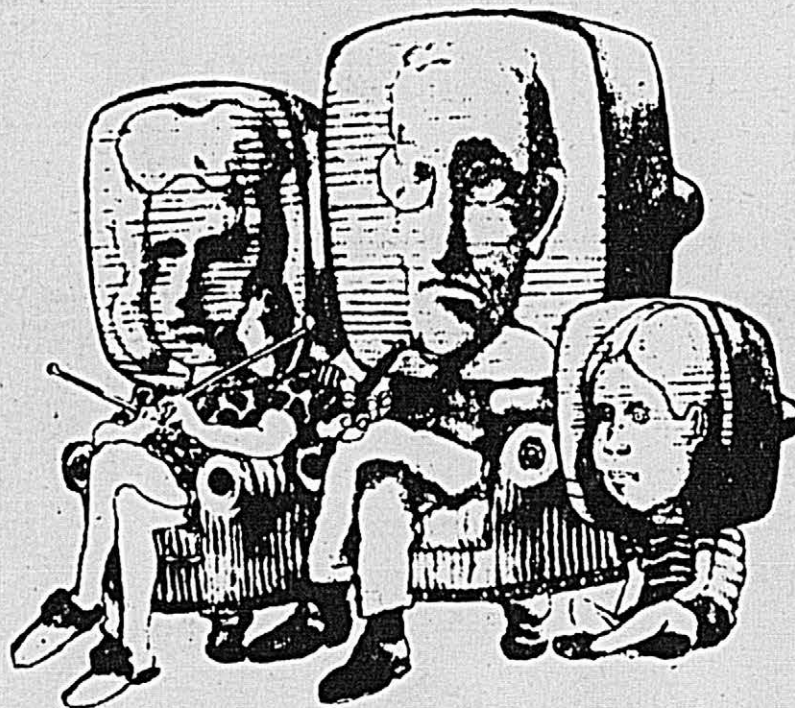
Look what they done to my article, Ma

To the Daily:

In reply to a letter appearing in Wednesday's Daily re my coverage of David Suzuki:

I am not in the habit, after 3 years as a reporter, of submitting articles which appear as badly edited and as mangled as the Suzuki story. It was with an expression of horror, therefore, that I read my article last week.

The Daily has experienced considerable difficulty this year in typesetting and printing the paper, and along the way some good stories and some reputations have fallen by the wayside. It's all part of the



business, however.

In closing, I would like to reveal to the McGill reading public that I do know how to spell kromosomes, and I even know how they work.

Heather Tisdale

Help Wanted: New Director Editor

To the Daily:

I would like to provide Daily readers with a few additional facts regarding the story "Student Directory In Limbo" (The Daily, Monday, October 19, p. 3).

Mr. Paul Vincent, Directory Editor submitted his resignation to the Executive Committee several weeks ago, the reason for the Directory being "in limbo". Students' Society is currently investigating alternate arrangements, as stated in the Daily article.

I would like to point out that the fault lies with the Students' Society and not with the Management Systems Department of the University. Mr. Derek Remsen, Manager of the department, has been most co-operative and accommodating and simply is waiting for Students' Society to decide on a course of action. Hopefully, that day is not far off.

Brian Fish,
V.P.-Finance

Will someone please direct me to the Student Society Office?

To the Daily:

On Monday morning I picked up the Daily. My attention was quickly drawn to the leading article which told me that the Arts representative to the Student Council and Student Society V.P. (University Affairs) had resigned. The reason stated was that the Student Society was undemocratic, among other things.

I turned the page and read that my student directory was not available because the Student Society had not not done anything about it. I was becoming interested.

Three pages later I was given an explanation as to why I couldn't pick up the Daily most of last week. It turns out that the Student Society signed the Daily into a contract with an independent typesetter who is providing less than satisfactory service. Apparently the Student Society is supposed to handle the problem. I wasn't surprised, I was getting use to this.

On that same page and over onto the next, something finally hit the proverbial fan. Richard Flint (ex-V.P. University Affairs

Student Society) wrote an open letter to students. In this letter I was told that my money and yours was being mismanaged, and that I should do something about it.

I took the hint and went over to the Student Society information counter. I inquired as to whether or not there was a copy of the Students Society Constitution or some sort of a financial I could look at. I at first received a funny look and was then asked what I wanted it for. Was I out of line or something? I replied that I was interested, eventually a copy of the constitution was dug up. There was no sign of any financial statement. I waited around a bit but figured I'd better not push the point and left.

As I looked over this document I discovered a few interesting points. One, the Society can "engage in other such activities (represent membership, promote member welfare) and undertakings as may seem appropriate to the Society." Evidently the Society saw it appropriate to collect practically every dollar I spend on Campus daily whether for food, drinks or books.

Two, the Society cannot raise the amount of money I give them at registration unless ratified by a simple majority of Society members in a referendum. I think that means me and half the student body (who paid Society fees). I don't think I could vote on that unless I had more information upon which to base my choice.

That is the reason I wrote this letter. I really don't know where all the money the Student Society collects goes to. In fact, I don't know where the Student Society collects all its money. I have looked for a comprehensive list of their involvement on Campus but could find none. Most of the people I asked couldn't tell me more than the little I already knew. I dislike being a cog in the machine of a superstructure over which I have no control. I am not naive enough to think that there will be much I can do once I enter the sphere of corporate influence. However, at the moment, while still in university I hope I can somehow prevent this.

After I read Richard Flint's letter I realized something must be definitely wrong with the Student Society of one of their own, so to speak (I hope Mr. Flint takes no offence) feels compelled to resign and voice his discontent, perhaps he could be listened to. I for one would like to know more about my Student Society.

Ed Arzoulan
U1 Political Science

IT'S HERE!

OLD MCGILL '81 HAS ARRIVED!

Please bring your receipt to Sadie's in the Union to pick it up.
And order your copy of Old McGill '82 while you are at it!

LAMBDA CHI ALPHA
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AN AUDIO-VISUAL PRESENTATION
ON

THE PLIGHT OF A DYING COMMUNITY

FRIDAY OCT. 23, 1981
AT 12:15

HILLEL, 3460 STANLEY ST.



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Dinner is served at 6:30pm every Saturday.



McGill Newman Centre
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McGILL DISARMAMENT WEEK OCTOBER 24 - 31

SATURDAY
OCTOBER 24

1:00 Peace March led by Conseil Québécois de la Paix. Carré St. Louis to American Consulate. Meet at Union, 11:30 a.m., to make placards.
8:00 Nobel Laureate George Wald on "The Arms Race or the Human Race." Stewart Biology Bldg. S1/4

MONDAY
OCTOBER 26

1:00 Norman Alcock, President, Canadian Peace Research Institute, on "1982 and After." Union Building B9/10
8:00 Scott Evanson, author, on "Arms Sales and Third World Repression" and film "El Salvador, Another Vietnam?" Stewart Building.

TUESDAY
OCTOBER 27

1:00 BBC film "The War Game" (previously banned). Union B9/10
8:00 Professors Ivan Vlasic (Law) and Don Bates (Medicine) on "International Law and Disarmament." Moot Court, Law Bldg.

WEDNESDAY
OCTOBER 28

Noon Interfaith prayer service for peace led by members of McGill Chaplaincy Service. Outside Leacock Bldg.
1:00 NFB film "No Act of God" about the link between nuclear reactors and nuclear arms. Union B9/10

THURSDAY
OCTOBER 29

11:00 Gordon Edwards, National Chairman, Canadian Coalition for Nuclear Responsibility on "The Neutron Bomb" Union B9/10
8:00 Ann Gertler, Observer at United Nations for Project Ploughshares, on "Canada and the U.N. Second Special Session on Disarmament," Union 107/8

FRIDAY
OCTOBER 30

9:00-5:00 Art Exhibit, "Art to Prevent Nuclear Apocalypse," by Jad, slide show at 3:00. Union 107/8.
1:00 Dorothy Rosenberg of Project Ploughshares and Voice of Women, on "Making a Killing: Canada and the Arms Race," Newman Centre, 3484 Peel St.

SATURDAY
OCTOBER 31

7:00 Peace festival and potluck supper held by Voice of Women. St. James United Church Hall, 463 St. Catherine W.

SUNDAY
NOVEMBER 1
SPONSORS:

1:00 March from Westmount and Lafontaine Parks to Dominion Square where interfaith service and Children for Peace celebration will be held.

PROJECT PLOUGHSHARES MCGILL, El Salvador Support Committee, McGill Environmental Society, International Law Society, McGill Public Interest Research Group, McGill Chaplaincy Service, Students' Society, Newman Centre.

INFORMATION: 738-0223